Numb. 877.

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26. 1738. Nº 885.

Obſervations on the Hiſtory of true and falſe Patriotiſm in the Roman *Commonwealth, continued.*

IT hath to ſome of our modern Hiſtorians appeared, in the Light of a Wonder, that the *Romans* having lived happily under ſix Monarchs, ſhould, on their ſeventh's becoming a Tyrant, not only ſhake off their Allegiance to him, but expel Monarchy itſelf, contrary, as they would have us believe, to the Dictates of Reaſon; which informs us, that one Maſter is to be prefer'd to many, and againſt the Authority of Experience; whence it might have been gathered, that ſix good Kings ought more ſtrongly to have recommended Monarchy, than one bad one the Abolition of it: Yet theſe are but Dreams; for in Truth the *Romans* had no other Choice to make. *Tarquin* and his Family had violated not only the *Roman* Conſtitution, but the Laws of Nature; the *Romans* therefore had juſt Cauſe to reject them, and in Conſequence thereof, to ſet up ſuch a Government as might beſt prevent the Return of the *Tarquins*, and ſecure the Liberties of *Rome*. I will take the Liberty of imploying this Paper in conſidering that wonderful Revolution; and in doing this, ſhall take upon me the agreeable Labour of doing Juſtice to the Character of true Patriots, which will ſerve by way of Contraſt to throw a Shade on falſe ones, and ſhew them, as they ought to be, the Authors of publick Miſchief, and publick Ruin, while publick Safety, and publick Service, are *Words* everlaſtingly in their Mouths. Deeds diſcover Men as Fruit doth Trees, and we know who ſaid that this is the only ſafe Rule to judge by.

I ſhall begin with obſerving, that *Tarquin* the *Proud*, was never lawfully King of the *Romans*. The ſudden Death of *Romulus*, left the Commonwealth without a Head; the Senate remedied this Inconveniency by naming an *Inter Rex*, till the People, in whom the Sovereign Power reſided, devolved it on a King. This Cuſtom had been always kept up till the Reign of *Servius*, who by abſolute Neceſſity was compelled to enter on the Adminiſtration without ſuffering an *Inter regnum* to take Place: This he afterwards took Care to cure by a voluntary Reſignation of his Crown in a popular Aſſembly, and received it again at the Hands of the People. *Tarquin* founded his Right to the Regal Dignity on Deſcent, and therefore looked on *Servius* as one who detained from him his Right: Yet in ſpight of theſe Notions he ſubmitted his Claim, in the Life time of his Father-in-Law, to the Deciſion of the People; to which alſo the King ſubmitted. The Iſſue was, that the People decreed *Servius* to have an indubitable Right, and that *Tarquin* deſerved to be put to Death for conteſting it. After this *Tarquin* made his way to the Throne by Murder; he allowed no *Inter Regnum*; he would not truſt his Right to a popular Election: Who then can deny, that according to the *Roman* Conſtitutions, *Tarquin* the *Proud* was an Uſurper?

TARQUIN was fifty Years old, or thereabouts, when he aſſumed the Kingdom; he was a Man of high Courage and great Capacity; and according to the Notions of thoſe who place the Eſſence of Policy in carrying Points of Intereſt, the greateſt Stateſman of the Age in which he lived. But with all this he was a Tyrant; and as he took the Diadem without Law, ſo he governed as if he had never heard of any ſuch thing. It had unfortunately happened, that the Senate and the People had conceived an Averſion towards each other; this hindered their uniting againſt the Uſurpation of *Tarquin*; this gave *Tarquin* the Opportunity of tyranizing over both: He began with the Nobility; all Informations againſt them were welcome; ſome he fined; ſome he impriſoned; ſome he put to Death; and theſe Proceedings engaged many to ſave him the Trouble of Baniſhment, by going into Exile themſelves. *Marcus Junius*, who had married his Siſter, was an old Patrician, illuſtrious by his Quality, conſiderable in reſpect of his Fortune, and venerable in the Eyes of all *Rome* for his Virtues: Him, and his eldeſt Son, *Tarquin* cauſed to be privately aſſaſſinated; the younger, *J. Brutus*, having Wit enough to counterfeit Folly, ſaved his Life for the preſent, and many Years after ſaved his Country. When the Nobility were effectually cruſh'd, *Tarquin* made the People feel the Weight of his Iron Sceptre; he made War from Motives of Ambition, and obliged them to ſerve at their own Expence, as if they had fought for the publick Weal. In Time of Peace he made them drudge like Slaves; popular Aſſemblies were no more heard of; the political Conſtitutions of *Servius* were in other Reſpects obſerved, becauſe by them *Tarquin* the eaſier levied his illegal Taxes. Thus the Government was effectually ſubverted, and the Forms which were kept up, ſerved only to ſanctify Oppreſſion.

IF we conſider the *Romans* in their Situation under the Reign of *Tarquin*, when he had ſate the fourth Part of a Century upon the Throne, we ſhall find them in a very miſerable Condition; for as on the one hand they had nothing to expect from the Family of their King, whoſe Wife was a Fury, and whoſe four Sons were at leaſt as great Monſters as himſelf; ſo on the other, their own Courage and Conduct could furniſh them with very little Hopes; for tho' they behaved gallantly in the Field againſt the Enemies of *Tarquin*, yet at home they were miſerable and dejected Slaves, ſenſible of their Miſeries to a degree of Diſtraction; but then they durſt not complain, neither knew they on what to place their Hopes. *Now* had been the *Time*, if as ſome of our modern Politicians would have us believe, Patriots are always to be expected from the meaneſt of the People; from thoſe out of Place, and who have never felt the Sunſhine of a Court: Now, I ſay, had been the Time for ſuch to have ſhewn themſelves; but the *Romans* had none ſuch amongſt them. An Accident blew all the Nobility of *Rome* into a Rage. *J. Brutus*, the Nephew of *Tarquin*, the only true Patriot at this Time in the City, determined not to loſe this Opportunity of uniting the Senate and the People in the Cauſe of Liberty. It was his Prudence, who made the Rape and Death of *Lucretia* ſubſervient to the Cauſe of *Rome*, and who extracted from the Viper, Tyranny, the Antidote for its hitherto deadly Poiſon.

THE Revolution brought about by *Brutus*, was as legal as the Uſurpation of *Tarquin* was illegal. For all the Changes made in the Government, were made by Authority of the People, convened in a lawful Aſſembly by *Junius Brutus*, who had a Right to call an Aſſembly in virtue of his Office; for *Tarquin* had appointed him *Tribunus Celerum*, or Colonel of the Horſe Guard, which was the ſecond Office in *Rome* with which *Junius* was honoured, becauſe he appeared to be weak in his Senſes, and therefore *Tarquin* had no Apprehenſions of him.

IF ſome ancient Writers are to be credited, *Brutus* acted on a Plan which he found among the Papers of *Servius Tullius*; for that good King knowing well the Temper of his Son-in-Law, *Tarquin*, and having a juſt Idea of the Miſeries he would bring upon his Country, had an Inclination to recommend to the *Romans*, the Change of their Conſtitution into a Commonwealth, which might have been both legally and eaſily done during the *Inter regnum*, which ought to have followed on that Prince's Death. This Error *Brutus* helped. The Aſſembly he convoked firſt, condemned the *Tarquins*, on an accumulative Charge, to perpetual Baniſhment. Secondly, They renounced Monarchy: And, Thirdly, They ſettled in its Stead a Government, agreeing with that of *Sparta* in Form; for the *Roman* Conſuls had equal Power with the *Lacedæmonian* Kings, and with that of *Athens*, as to its Limits; ſince the Conſuls, like the *Archons*, were annually choſen. As to the Senate and People, they remained where they were. In this Caſe *Brutus* and the Nobility who adhered to him, were true Patriots; and the People by giving to the Propoſitions, they formed the Sanction of Laws, reſcued themſelves from Slavery, and reſtored the Republick to that Freedom which had been violated by *Tarquin*, during the whole Space of his Uſurpation.

THERE is nothing eaſier, than to form from this Hiſtory, a juſt Idea of true Patriotiſm, and alſo of falſe. *Brutus*, *Lucretius*, *Valerius*, and the reſt of the noble *Romans*, who concurred in the Expulſion of the King, were evidently Patriots. They had in View the reſtoring that Conſtitution which was the Birth-right of the *Romans*, and which *Tarquin*, at the Head of a Party, had taken from them by Force. The Extinction of Monarchy was the Effect of Neceſſity. Thoſe who were in the Secret of Affairs, ſaw plainly that there would have been no Poſſibility of ſupporting a new King againſt the *Tarquins*; therefore to ſecure the People from bringing back the old Tyranny, they had recourſe to the ſetting up of *Conſuls*; an Expedient at once lawful and convenient. In this Revolution the noble Patriots ſerved no private Intereſt; they would have been themſelves Greater under the old Monarchy, than they could expect to be in the new Commonwealth. Zeal for the publick Weal was the ſole Motive of their Actions; and this Zeal as it founded, ſo it preſerved the *Roman* Republick againſt all the Arts of the *Tarquins*, and againſt all the Forces of their Allies. The *Roman* Army, which, as we obſerved, was in the Field when theſe Tranſactions happened in the City, received the Decrees of the People as the juſt Laws of their Country. The *Roman* Army, far from drawing their Swords in Defence of Tyranny, returned home to defend the Commonwealth, which ſhortly after was in no ſmall Danger. A Party was formed in *Rome*, who ſought to bring about a new Revolution, or in other Words, to reſtore the former Tyranny, which they prepoſterouſly affected to call the old Conſtitution; a thing unlawful upon their own Principles. For if as they pretended to believe, *Tarquin*, as a King, might take away that Power which the *Roman* People anciently had; then by a Parity of Reaſon, the *Roman* People having recovered their ancient Power might uſe it, as they formerly did, *viz.* To give a Sanction to a ſettled Form of Government; the Election of *Conſuls* being juſt as fair and as legal after the Expulſion of the *Tarquins*, as the Election of *Numa* after the Death of *Romulus*. This new *Party* therefore, were to all Intents and Purpoſes, *falſe Patriots*; who, to promote their *private Ends*, would have *Ruined* their *Country*.

R. FREEMAN.

IRELAND.

A Report from the Lords Committees for Religion, appointed to examine into the Cauſes of the preſent notorious Immorality and Profaneneſs: Made by the Earl of Granard, *on Friday the 10th March*, 1737.

My LORDS,

THE Lords Committees for Religion, appointed to examine into the Cauſes of the preſent notorious Immorality and Prophaneneſs, beg Leave before they Report to your Lordſhips, what Progreſs they have made in that Enquiry, to obſerve, that an uncommon Scene of Impiety and Blaſphemy appeared before them, wherein ſeveral Perſons muſt have been concerned: But by reaſon of their meeting late in the Seſſion, they have not been able to prepare a full and ſatisfactory Account thereof for your Lordſhips; however they think it their Duty to lay it before your Lordſhips as it hath appeared to them: That before the Concluſion of the Seſſion, ſome Meaſures may be taken to put a Stop to the Spreading of theſe Impieties, which it is to be hoped in the next Seſſion of Parliament, your Lordſhips will be able, by proper Laws and Remedies, wholly to extinguiſh and prevent for the future.

The Lords Committees have ſufficient Grounds to believe, (tho' no direct Proof thereof upon Oath, hath yet been laid before them) that ſeveral looſe and diſorderly Perſons, have of late erected themſelves into a Society or Club, under the Name of *Blaſters*; and have uſed Means to draw into this impious Society, ſeveral of the Youth of this Kingdom.

What the Practices of this Society are, (beſides the general Fame ſpread through the whole Kingdom) appears by the Examinations of ſeveral Perſons taken upon Oath, before the Lord Mayor of this City, in Relation to *Peter Lens*, Painter, lately come into this Kingdom, who profeſſes himſelf a *Blaſter*.

By theſe Examinations it appears, that the ſaid *Peter Lens*, profeſſes himſelf to be a Votary of the Devil, that he hath offered up Prayers to him, and publickly drank to the Devil's Health; that he hath at ſeveral Times uttered the moſt daring and execrable

Blaſphemies

Blaſphemies againſt the Sacred Name and Majeſty of God; and often made Uſe of ſuch obſcene, blaſphemous, and before unheard-of Expreſſions, as the Lords Committees think they cannot even mention to your Lordſhips, and therefore chuſe to paſs over in Silence.

As Impieties and Blaſphemies of this Kind were utterly unknown to our Anceſtors, the Lords Committees obſerve, that the Laws framed by them muſt be unequal to ſuch enormous Crimes; and, that a new Law is wanting more effectually, to reſtrain and puniſh Blaſphemies of this Kind.

The Lords Committees cannot take upon them to aſſign the immediate Cauſes of ſuch monſtrous Impieties, but they beg Leave to obſerve, that of late Years there hath appeared a greater Neglect of Religion, and all Things Sacred, than was ever before known in this Kingdom, a great Neglect of Divine Worſhip, both publick and private, and of the due Obſervance of the Lord's Day; a Want of Reverence to the Laws and Magiſtrate, and of a due Subordination in the ſeveral Ranks and Degrees in the Community; and an Abuſe of Liberty, under our mild and happy Conſtitution; a great Neglect in Education; and a Want of Care in Parents and Maſters of Families, in training up their Children in Reverence and Awe; and keeping their Servants in Diſcipline and good Order, and inſtructing them in moral and religious Duties; a great encreaſe of Idleneſs, Luxury, and exceſſive Gaming, and an Exceſs in the Uſe of ſpirituous and intoxicating Liquors.

Wherefore the Lords Committees are come to the following Reſolutions, *viz.*

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that his Majeſty's Attorney General, be ordered to Proſecute *Peter Lens*, with the utmoſt Severity of the Law.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he would be pleaſed to Order, that a Proclamation may iſſue, with a Reward for apprehending the ſaid *Peter Lens*, and that he would be further pleaſed, to give it in Direction to the Judges in their ſeveral Circuits, to charge the Magiſtrates to put the Laws in Execution againſt Immorality, and Profane Curſing and Swearing, and Gaming, and to enquire into Atheiſtical and Blaſphemous Clubs.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Biſhops be deſired at their Viſitations, to give it in particular Charge to their Clergy, to exhort their People, to a more frequent and conſtant Attendance on Divine Service.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Viſitors of the Univerſity, and of all Schools, do exhort and require the Fellows and Maſters, carefully to Inſtruct the Youth, committed to their Care, in the Principles of Religion, and Morality, and to Inculcate a due Reverence to the Laws and Religion of their Country.

To which Report and Reſolutions, the Queſtion being ſeverally put; the Houſe did Agree.

En. Stern, Cler. Parliamentor.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, April 24. Wind S. S. W. Remain in the Downs his Majeſty's Ship the Dragon; the Hope, Lotherington; and the Diligence, Smeaton, for Orders; the St. Ann, Blanker, for Jamaica; the Fox, Cumby, for Lisbon; and the Bleſſing, Collings, for Cadiz. Arrived the John, Forgan, from Cadiz.

LONDON.

Whitehall, April 25. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct Letters Patent to paſs the Great Seal of Great Britain, containing a Grant of the Office of Richmond Herald of Arms to James Lane, Eſq; void by the Surrender of Charles Whingates, Eſq;

The Vine, Capt. Hall, of and for Briſtol from America, Foundered the 11th Inſt. 200 Leagues from the Land's End; but her Crew had the good Fortune to be taken up by a Ship and brought to Plymouth.

Laſt Thurſday Night a Fire broke out at the fine Seat of Peter Shackerly, Eſq; at Wirthing, near Wrexham in the County of Denbigh, which conſumed all the fine Houſhold Goods, Pictures, &c. valued at 12,000 l. Eſq; Shackerly, his Lady, and Children, got out at a one Pair of Stairs Window by the Aſſiſtance of a Ladder. The Cook was burnt to Death, the Houſekeeper kill'd, by jumping out of a Window, and ſeveral of the other Servants, who jumped out of the Windows to ſave their Lives, had their Limbs broke, and were otherwiſe bruiſed in ſuch a manner, that their Lives were deſpaired of when the laſt Letters came away.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Lodgings at Chelſea, in the 90th Year of his Age, William Blackſton, Eſq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Eſtate in the County of Suſſex: He was formerly Page of Honour to King William the Third.

Laſt Monday Mr. Cranebrugh, Page of Honour to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, taking the Air in a Chaiſe at Hammerſmith, the Horſe took Fright and run away with the Chaiſe, which overturned with him, whereby he had his Right Leg broke in ſeveral Places, which was that Night cut off by Mr. Ranby, Surgeon to his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Yeſterday Morning between 4 and 5 o'Clock, a Duel was fought in the Green Park, St. James's, between a Captain of the Guards, and a Gentleman of King-ſtreet, St. James's; the former was wounded in the Groin, and Sword Hand, and the latter in the Right Shoulder, and in two Places in the Breaſt, one of which is judged to be Mortal: He is attended by ſeveral able Surgeons; but laſt Night his Life was deſpair'd of.

The ſame Morning Mr. Commins, a Coal Merchant, going to Fullham, was flung from his Horſe at Turnham Green, and bruiſed in ſuch a manner that his Life is deſpair'd of.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Ship the Lyon, a fourth Rate of 60 Guns, was launch'd at Deptford.

The ſame Day a new Eaſt India Ship was launch'd at Captain Brunſdon's Dock.

Yeſterday a Diſpenſation paſſed the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Mr. Edmund Gibſon, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Willingale Spaine, in the County of Eſſex and Dioceſe of London, void by the Reſignation of the laſt Incumbent.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor nominated Humphry South, Eſq; Citizen and Fiſhmonger, for one of the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex.

On Saturday laſt the Rule of Court in relation to a Mandamus prayed for by ſome of the Fellows of Trinity College in Cambridge, for obliging the Lord Biſhop of Ely in Cambridge, to proceed as General Viſitor over that College, was diſcharged.

On Monday laſt two noted Attornies were committed to the King's Bench Priſon by Order of the Court of King's Bench for Male Practices, in extorting Money from their Clients.

The ſaid Court granted an Information againſt a very noted Man for Subornation of Perjury.

Mr. Juſtice Brown of Iſlington, lies dangerouſly ill with a Mortification in his Foot.

Laſt Week Captain Holmes, in the Service of the Eaſt India Company, Brother to Thomas Holmes, Eſq; Member of Parliament for New Town in the Iſle of Wight, was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Oglander, Siſter to Sir John Oglander, Bart. of Nunwell in that Iſland, a Lady of great Beauty, Merit and Fortune.

Yeſterday came on the Election of a Lecturer of St. George, Botolph-Lane, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Grigman, who reſigned, when the Rev. Mr. King, Curate of St. Mary Hill, Billingſgate, was unanimouſly choſen.

We hear that a Bill be brought into Parliament in order to eſtabliſh a new Court of Judicature at Gibraltar, for the Trial of Civil Matters there.

On Monday laſt Ann Jackſon, alias Staffordſhire Nan, was committed to the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter, on the Oath of John Gary and Edward Bayley, on a Suſpicion of ſtealing a Gold Watch, a Gold Chain, and two Seals ſet in Gold, the Property of Mr. Henry Long.

The ſame Day Andrew Macgea was committed to the ſaid Gaol by Juſtice Margetts, on Suſpicion that he and divers others diſſolute and diſorderly Perſons unknown, to the Number of three or more, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1736, was found paſſing near Folkſtone in Kent, being within 5 Miles of the Sea Coaſt with 400 lb. Weight of Tea, and not having any Permit for the ſame, and for obſtructing and aſſaulting Mr. Jordan, the Riding Officer at Folkſtone, in the Exection of his Office in ſeizing the ſaid Tea.

		Morning	Evening
High Water this Day at London Bridge.	}	04 32	04 52

Bank Stock 138 1-4th, 138. India 169, 168 3-4ths, 169. South Sea 98 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111. New ditto 109 1-8th. Three per Cent. 103 5-8ths. 3 per Cent. Loan 109. 5 per Cent. ditto 98. Royal Aſſurance 109. London Aſſurance 14 7-8ths. African 13 3-4ths. India Bonds 5 l. 19 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 1 l. 17 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. 5 s. Preimum. Salt Tallies 1 to 3 Premuim. Engliſh Copper 3 l. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 12 l.

Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office.

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the ſaid Society will be held at their Office in Angel-Court on Snow Hill on Thurſday the 11th of May next, by Three in the Afternoon: Where all who have Inſured are deſired to be preſent.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, April 24, 1738.

For SALE.

By Order of the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c.

ON Thurſday the 4th Day of May 1738, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale, in the Long Room in the Cuſtom-houſe, London, ſeveral Parcels of Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Brandy, Geneva, and Tobacco; and alſo 36 Casks of Refuſed Wines, which are to be diſtilled into Brandy, or made into Vinegar, within three Months after they are delivered.

To be ſeen and taſted at the King's Warehouſe on Tueſday the 2d, Wedneſday the 3d of May, from 8 to 12 in the Forenoon, and from 3 till 5 in the Afternoon, and in the Morning before the Sale.

Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, April 22, 1738.

THE Directors of His Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, do hereby give Notice, That ſuch Perſons as are willing to Contract, for ſerving the ſaid Hoſpital with Shoes for the Penſioners, may give in their Propoſals (ſealed up) to the Directors, at Salters Hall, on Wedneſday the 3d of May next, at 11 in the Forenoon: And in the mean time, by applying to the Steward of the ſaid Hoſpital at Greenwich, they may be informed of the Nature of the Specis they are to ſerve, and of all other Particulars relating thereto.

Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, April 22, 1738.

THE Directors of His Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital for Seamen at Greenwich, do hereby give Notice, That ſuch Perſons as are willing to Contract, for ſerving the ſaid Hoſpital with Candles for One Year, may give in their Propoſals (ſealed up) to the Directors, at Salters Hall, on Wedneſday the 3d of May next, at 11 in the Forenoon: And in the mean Time, by applying to the Steward of the ſaid Hoſpital at Greenwich, they may be informed of the Nature of the Species they are to ſerve, and of all other Particulars relating thereto.

To be ſold for the Remainder of a Term of 31 Years, be computed from the 18th of July, 1728.

ONE Third of a Copper Mine at Ballymurtagh near Wicklow in Ireland, being the late Property of a Gentleman deceaſed.

This Mine has been in a conſtant and ſteady Courſe of Working for many Years, and ſeveral rich Veins have been lately diſcovered the ein, and the Ore of ſuch a kind Quality as alone to make the beſt Copper for Battery and Braſs Wire, or when mixed in Smelting with Corniſh Ores, very much improves their Quality for the above Uſes.

Enquire of Mr. Lough, an Attorney in Monument-Yard, London, where further Particulars may be had.

This Day is publiſhed, in Quarto,

[Price 3 s. 6 d.]

With above Fifty Copper Plates, being very uſeful for all Carpenters, Bricklayers, and all other Artificers belonging to Building.

THE *Mirror* of *Architecture*: Or, The Ground Rules of the *Art of Building*: Exactly laid down by that great Maſter Vincent Scamozzi, Maſter Builder of Venice, whereby the principal Points of Architecture are eaſily and plainly demonſtrated, for the Benefit of all Lovers and ingenious Practitioners in the ſaid Art, with the Deſcription and Uſe of a Joint Rule, fitted with Lines for the ready finding the Lengths and Angles of Rafters, and Hips, and Collar Beams, in any Square or Bevelling Roofs, at any Pitch, and the ready drawing the Architrave, Frize and Cornice, in any Order, with other uſeful Concluſions by the ſaid Rule. By JOHN BROWN. The Seventh Edition.

Whereunto is added,

A Compendium of the Art of Building: Giving a brief Account of the Names, Natures, and Rates of all the Materials belonging to the Erection of an Edifice; and what Quantity of each Sort will be needful for the building of any Houſe, whereby Eſtimates, Valuations, and Contracts may be made between Builder and Workman without Damage to either; and how to meaſure the Works of the ſeveral Artificers belonging to Building, and what Methods and Cuſtoms are obſerved therein, by WILLIAM LEYBURN.

Printed for B Sprint, and ſold by John Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noſter Row.

Where may be had, in Octavo,

I. The Marrow of Meaſuring, by Venterus Mandey. Price bound 4 s. the Fourth Edition, illuſtrated with Cuts.

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